

The McGill Daily

living outside the circle of civilisation since 1911

Reversing the legacy

Report's recommendations on aboriginal education far-reaching

by M-J Milloy

Ottawa (CUP)

Growing up in Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Marlene Brant-Castellano was told that she would do best to get an education, lose her Mohawk identity and join Canadian society.

But after treading a path that took her through a residential school and into a post in the first native studies university programme in Canada, she still felt incomplete.

"Many of us in my generation found that we were not happy or comfortable in the mainstream, and so we went back and said 'how do we put together the two sides of our lives?'"

Brant-Castellano brought up these memories in the ornate hall on Parliament Hill where the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples released

its comprehensive report on the nature and the history of the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.

After spending her entire life in Aboriginal education, Brant-Castellano hopes that this new report holds the answer for an education system that has too long produced generations of Aboriginal people alienated from their traditional ways.

Along with reports on legal issues, political affairs and social problems, the report in-



residential schools aim to christianise and civilise

cludes an examination of the tragic legacy of the residential school system, as well as a series of recommendations for future Aboriginal educational systems.

Established in the late 1800s, at its height, the system had over 80 schools from the B.C. coast to the interior of Nova Scotia. Paid for by the federal government but run

TAKE THE CHILDREN

The residential school system was a tremendously destructive system that has left "a lamentable heritage for those children and the generations that came after, for Aboriginal Canadians and indeed all Canadians," the report says.

by Christian churches, the schools were gradually phased out after 1968. The last school closed in 1984.

The school system was an important part of the government plan to assimilate Aboriginal people into the mainstream of Canadian life.

The targets of that policy were the most vulnerable members of the aboriginal communities: the children.

Parents were too set in their ways to be reformed — they "might be taught how to dress in a civilised fashion," wrote the founder of one of the early residential schools, but they would always remain "the old, unimprovable people."

Most children were taken from their families before age ten and transported to schools far away from their home communities. Ripped from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

McGill calls for equal tuition

... equally high, that is

by Zachary Schwartz

Only one day after the Québec government announced a tuition increase for out-of-province students, McGill issued a press release stating that the increase should also apply to Québec students.

"We are convinced that tuition fees for Québec students will have to rise eventually as well," says VP Academic Bill Chan in the press release dated November 19. "Raising tuition for out-of-province students is only part of the solution required to maintain the quality of university education."

But to most McGill undergraduates and graduates who went on strike last week, raising tuition fees is part of the problem, not part of the solution.

The day before the administration released its state-

ment, undergraduate and graduate students voted overwhelmingly to join Montréal CEGEPs and universities in a one-day strike.

Opposition to tuition fee increases, whether for Québec or out-of-province students, dominated talks during McGill's undergraduate and graduate general assemblies last Monday, and on the picket lines last Wednesday.

While some professors supported the students' decision to strike, the administration refused to cancel classes.

"Notwithstanding our sympathy with the cause espoused by students in the vote [of the Students' Societies], it has been a long standing policy of McGill not to cancel classes. Classes, laboratories and other normal academic activities will therefore continue to take place...." reads a memo from

Chan to McGill's faculty.

Nevertheless, McGill's vp administration and finance, Phyllis Heaphy, believes that there is some common ground between students and administrators.

According to Chan and Heaphy, McGill has lobbied against the government's cuts, with no response.

"The administration will continue to pressure the government not to impose drastic cuts to the university system on the basis that quality will be destroyed. Both students and administration agree on this."

But the motions passed by undergraduate and graduate student general assemblies focused not only on protesting massive funding cuts to education — but tuition fee hikes as well.

That means that, contrary

to Heaphy's assertion, McGill students and administrators have very different agendas.

Adds Anna Kruzynski, vp university affairs of McGill's Post Graduate Students' Society, the University's agenda is one that few students would agree with.

"The [federal] cuts... have forced the provinces to cut their education budgets, and have given university administrators the premise they need to pursue

their privatisation agendas," says Kruzynski.



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McGill's TA Union

Thursday, November 21st, 1996

After 930 days of negotiations with McGill, the TA union has received a so-called "final proposal" from the administration that would result in cuts to the salaries of over 60% of McGill Teaching Assistants. There can be only one response to such blatant disrespect for our members.

Your union council has unanimously adopted a resolution for a

GENERAL STRIKE VOTE

to be held on
Wednesday, November 27th at 6pm
in Leacock, room 232

Who is eligible to vote? All members of the union.

Note: anyone who is currently a Teaching Assistant, Lab Demonstrator, Marker, Grader or Tutor, or has been a TA in the last 12 months can join by signing a membership card. If you are eligible and would like to join prior to the meeting, please arrive 30 minutes early.

For supplemental information, please check our web site at <http://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~ta-union/>, call the office at 398-2582 or send email to agsem@leacock.lan.mcgill.ca

If a strike is called the law prohibits any TA from working. Please come to the meeting and vote for a strike.

The AGSEM Co-ordinating Committee

agsem



Hyde Park

GOOD TO THE LAST DROP?

Ever thought about the way coffee is produced? The average Canadian drinks about two cups per day but knows very little about the black bean. As important as it may be to our lives, we pay a very cheap price for coffee. Plantation workers and small scale farmers put in great amounts of unrewarded labour. But the winners are the many middlemen — from the export merchant to the large multinational companies — who keep most profits, leaving crumbs to the producers. Additionally, the world price for coffee is highly variable because of speculation and it generally remains low because of over-supply. Peasant communities, having relied on coffee exports

for generations, have little alternative other than continuing coffee production.

Fair trade is an alternative to this system. Producer cooperatives from Mexico to Tanzania produce, transform and export coffee to Northern fair trade markets. They receive a higher price — generally five cents over world price. They also get better commercial conditions such as advance payments, credit and a long-term purchase commitment. In some European countries, fair trade coffee reaches five per cent of all sales. In Canada, it is still in its infancy. But with the help of a new label called *Fair TradeMark*, which certifies goods produced under internationally

recognised fair trade criteria, consumers will easily identify products which they want to support. As of yet, no major retailer has agreed to take a license. What Second Cup, A.L. Van Houtte and others need is to feel secure about the demand for fair trade products. Tell them!

A Just Coffee, a McGill PIRG project aims at educating students and coffee drinkers on fair trade and encouraging cafeterias and cafés to offer the product. They are tabling in Shatner all day Tuesday. Information as well as free samples of fair trade organic coffee will be available.

— François Meloche

note from below

On behalf of everyone who picketed on Wednesday, November 20 one-day strike, the *Daily* would like to thank Anson Le, Will Kowalczyk and Gert's Pub for providing hot chocolate, coffee and pizza.

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Open letter to Health Minister David Dingwall

Your failure to deliver the long-awaited anti-tobacco legislation is disgraceful. Last week's fiasco on Parliament Hill — when a budget leak stalled the legislation — was particularly disturbing. As the second health minister to have made repeated pledges to reinstate the ban on tobacco advertising since 1995, your stalling is unacceptable.

After 14 months of empty promises, your government's credibility is on the line. In your own words, "if the legislation does not go through, there is no reason to vote for the Liberals again."

Tobacco companies and their bloodhound lobbyists exert undue influence on the decisions of your government. Is it merely a coincidence that your legislation was delayed after tobacco lobby groups raised objections to the proposed tax increase on cigarettes?

Does your party's dithering have anything to do with the obscene amount of funding which the tobacco industry contributes to the Liberals (\$63 447 in 1995 and \$92 053 in 1994)?

Does it have anything to do with Liberal cabinet ministers who have obvious ties to the tobacco industry (like Lucienne Robillard, who's riding association lawyer openly lobbied federal bureaucrats on behalf of the tobacco industry)?

The tobacco lobby is definitely too large a force in the politics of this country. Imasco, a tobacco company

which has its head office in Montréal, says that restrictions on the tobacco industry will damage the depressed Québec economy. This is no more than a thinly veiled threat. It is unbelievable that the tobacco lobby would use the sensitive Canada/Québec constitutional issue to rally the government around their cause. The tobacco companies have sunk to an unprecedented new low.

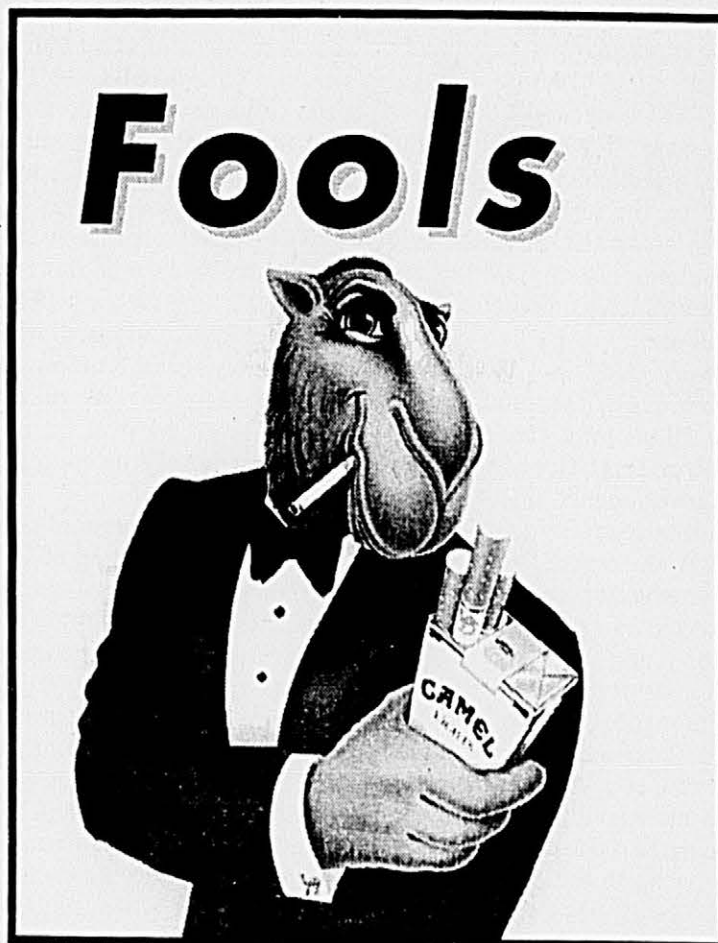
Tobacco companies veil their industry's harm by contributing to the arts and to sporting events such as the Du Maurier Jazz Festival, the Montréal Grand Prix and the Montréal Symphony Orchestra.

Tobacco companies do not give money to such events out of altruism. They give money because sponsorship has been proven to be the most effective way to sell their product.

These sponsorships are an insidious continuation of the tobacco industry's targeting of young people. They maintain there is no link between advertising and increased cigarette sales. That would make them the only industry on earth which does not benefit from publicity.

Unfortunately, this source of funding has made cultural and sporting organisations dependent on tobacco companies. Governments refuse to fill the financial gap, so the tobacco industry is able to exploit this in order to prevent sponsorship restrictions.

Last week, Mr. Dingwall, it seemed that you were on the



verge of "overcoming" these conflicts of interest. Suddenly, due to a "budget leak," you backtracked yet again.

In fact, Mr. Dingwall, it appears you are nothing more than a cabinet scapegoat. You have made no secret of your open conflict with Finance Minister Paul Martin over the tobacco legislation.

Ironically, Martin sat on Imasco's Board of Directors before becoming an MP in 1988. It seems old bed buddies never really break up.

Canadians are horrified by the liaisons which American politicians have with the tobacco industry in the United States. But the same thing goes on in this country under our very noses. We urge you not to let this influence the implementation of legislation which is so important to so many people.

— Anup Grewal and
Andrea Mason

The McGill Daily

aboriginal education

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

...their communities, they had to adapt to an alien life with unfamiliar values, schedules and expectations.

Most importantly, the goal of the school was to remove any trace of Aboriginal identity.

At the end of the education process, "all the Indian there is [in the child] should be dead," wrote one school principal.

The key link in the chain that had to be broken between child and culture was language. A key project of the schools was to erase in the students, any knowledge of their native language, documents the Royal Commission.

Children were forbidden to speak their language at the schools, and had to endure cruel, unusual tortures if they used their mother tongue, according to the report. Besides being beaten or denied food for speaking their language, some teachers rubbed offending students' faces in feces, or made them walk through the snow barefoot, reported the Royal Commission.

CIRCLE OF VIOLENCE

The early architects of the school system perceived that by their efforts they were bringing Aboriginal children "into the circle of civilised conditions."

However, as the report makes excruciatingly clear in page after page of examples, the only circle these children experienced was a vicious circle of abuse, punishment and shame.

Beyond the violence that the schools inflicted on Aboriginal cultures, the report makes hideously clear the physical and sometimes sexual suffering the system inflicted on generations of children.

Every child was a victim of neglect due to poor food, unsanitary conditions and frequent overcrowding that was a result of the governments' unwillingness to adequately fund the school system, the report claims.

Moreover, many children were subjected to cruel punishments for breaking the harsh disciplinary code of the institutions.

The report details how one child, Charlie Clines lost his toes to frostbite after running away from his school in Northern Ontario in the dead of winter, Clines was trying to escape from eight years of daily beatings for wetting his bed.

As the report makes amply clear, Clines was emblematic of the experience of the majority of children in the schools.

Indeed, the report paints a picture of a tragic system of schools, that only taught the children how to run away, avoid beatings, and hang themselves.

The death rates at many schools approached 25% per year, the report asserts. Most of those deaths were from tuberculosis that resulted from the poor food and overcrowding.

Even more troubling, the report uncovers evidence that sen-

ior government officials and even ministers knew the full extent of the horror of the schools — yet stonewalled any parents, journalists or priests who pushed for change.

STARTING THE HEALING PROCESS

According to the Royal Commission, a full public inquiry and a formal apology and compensation from the federal government to Aboriginal peoples and communities is the only way to begin the healing process.

The Commission also recommends other specific education proposals to help erase the effects

Monday, November 25, 1996

of the residential school system, including the creation of a national clearinghouse for Aboriginal education resources and a national Aboriginal university.

"These goals can be accomplished with what we know now to bring education closer to the reality and the needs of Aboriginal communities," said Brant-Castellano.

Although there are some native studies departments scattered in non-Aboriginal universities across Canada, the Aboriginal university would be the first attempt to create an Aboriginal institution, national in scope and comprehensive in outlook.

Conceived by the Royal Commission as a "university without walls," different faculties would

be hosted in different Aboriginal nations. For instance, Six Nations in Brantford, Ontario would be the site of studies in law and government, while the B.C. Coast would be the site of ocean ecology, suggested Brant-Castellano.

Part of the need for the university is rooted in the failure of non-Aboriginal institutions to adequately provide instruction in Aboriginal cultures, traditions and knowledge to Aboriginal students, according to the Royal Commission.

"What we have found is that there are many people who have degrees, teaching credentials, professionals, who are crying out to us: 'I've been to university, but what I need now is teaching about the core wisdom which is my heritage,'" she said.

"It is hoped that this new university will recreate the transmission of the core values of Aboriginal cultures that has been interrupted by the culture of residential schools," she said.

Brant-Castellano paused when asked about how she sees the future of Aboriginal education — through eyes that have seen the halls of a residential school and the classrooms of an Ontario university.

"[Dene elder] Jim Burke talks about how, when the geese are getting ready to fly, they gather together for nourishment and Jim said that this is what our people are doing: gathering together to take flight and take our place in the world at large," she said.

"This is the next stage in the evolution of Aboriginal identity."

A move in the right direction

FEDERAL REPORT URGES BETTER DEAL FOR CANADA'S ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

by Samer Muscati

Ottawa (CUP)

Aboriginal leaders say a new report holds the path to reconciliation with Canada, but federal politicians seem reluctant to follow its direction and gave it only a luke-warm reception.

The long-awaited Royal Commission on Aboriginals report released Nov. 21 touches every facet of Aboriginal life and is to be implemented over two decades. It recommends that Canada give Aboriginal peoples control of more land and resources and treat Aboriginal governments as equal partners with the federal and provincial governments.

"The report represents the best chance we have in this century to offer hope for our people," Ovide Mercredi, National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, told a news-conference. "We do not want it collecting dust on any shelves in any government office across the country."

The 4,000 page report concluded that an overhaul of federal claims negotiations is needed to end the situation where Ottawa is judge, jury and defendant. It wants the government to create a House of First Peoples, to join the House of Commons and the Senate in Canada's parliament.

The commission also wants the Indian Act to be dismantled and replaced by a series of new laws designed to enshrine the legal basis of the new Aboriginal nations.

"My people are determined to achieve their rightful place in Canada without being a drain on the public purse," said Matthew Coon-Come, the Grand Chief of the Québec Cree. "But this will take fundamental change in the way the country is constituted and governed."

Indian and National Affairs Minister Ron Irwin said the government would study the commission's 440 recommendations, but he did not promise any legislation.

"The best way to approach it,

is to look at the substance and the issues and then decide if this is the way we want to go."

Irwin says any increased spending on Aboriginal peoples is "just not realistic" given the current political climate of fiscal restraint and deficit reduction.

But Coon-Come says if the government ignores the recommendations, "it will be a human disaster."

The commission argues \$2 billion in extra spending is needed to improve Aboriginal's social and economic conditions. Unless the federal and provincial governments take some political and financial action now, they are guaranteed to face far higher social bills and risk widespread violence within a generation.

Despite living in a country with one of the highest standards of living, the 5-volume report says Canada's 810,000 Aboriginal peoples live in inhumane conditions.

Half of Aboriginal children live in poverty, and close to 60% don't graduate from high-school. They also have high rates of suicide and drug and alcohol abuse.

Aboriginal peoples represent less than three per cent of the Canadian population, but account for 14% of inmates in federal prisons. Their life expectancy is about eight years shorter than that of other Canadians. The infant mortality rate of Aboriginal babies is twice the national average.

Mercredi says that increased funding to better the plight of Aboriginal peoples by ending inequalities in employment, health and housing is the least the government can do. He said the costs of government inaction will be enormous, costing billions of dollars in the long-run.

The commission estimates the cumulative effects of Aboriginal unemployment and social misery costs the Canadian economy over \$7 billion each year, a figure that will sky-rocket to \$11 billion if the status-quo is maintained.

"We could just say give us our lands back. If you think you have a problem now, in 30 years you will have a crisis," he said.

Other recommendations include:

- merge the more than 1,000 Indian bands, Inuit villages, and Métis settlements into 80 Aboriginal nations
- Parliament should issue a

proclamation acknowledging past injustices to Aboriginal peoples

- create a public inquiry into the effects of residential schools
- provide early childhood education for all Aboriginal people
- develop an Aboriginal controlled educational system
- give academic credits to students for courses in traditional arts and cultures.



FUTURE VISIONS CONFERENCE:

Graduate Students' Perspectives on the New McGill

Friday, November 29th, 1996
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Ballroom

9:00 am - 11:30 am
Graduate Student Presentations

1:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Panel Discussion:

Moderator Prof. Bruce Shore

Participants - Principal Bernard Shapiro, Vice-Principal Research Pierre Bélanger, Prof. Gary Wihl (English), Prof. John White (Physiology), Mr. Mike Toye (student, School of Social Work), Ms. Marcella Trembley (student, Macdonald Campus), Ms. Regina Harrison (AGSEM), Ms. Anna Kruzynski (Vice-President, University Affairs, PGSS)

3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
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Working for a degree

Provincial government introduces apprenticeship programme

by Mark Ratner

Attempting to combat the lack of skilled workers in the Québec labour force, the Parti Québécois has announced the introduction of a youth apprenticeship programme.

The programme, unveiled at the recent PQ economic summit, hopes to improve the job skills of the Québec labour force. Aimed at secondary-school aged students, it offers youth an opportunity to attain job skills and make money while earning the equivalent of a high school diploma.

"This is an alternate method of training students," says Jacques Lanoux, vice president of the Société de Développement de la Main-d'oeuvre (SQDM), the committee that developed the project.

Lanoux compares this programme to the type of apprenticeships that are common in many European countries saying, "You will have the same type of learning that they have in Germany or Switzerland."

Slated to commence in the fall of 1997, the programme will initially involve about 1,000 students currently enrolled in Québec high schools. Apprenticeships available will include work in professions ranging from mechanics to cuisine.

Students will be asked to compliment their on-the-job training with academic classes in a second language and mathematics. After completing the three year apprenticeship, students will receive a diploma from the Québec Ministry of Education.

In their first year of the programme, apprentices will earn 40% of the salary of a beginning worker in the occupation they are training for. This rate rises to 60% in the second year and 80% in the final year.

Lanoux does caution that because the programme is still in its infancy, its success is far from assured.

Some people already see potential problems with the programme. Community activists express concern that employers will take advantage of the apprenticeship programmes by firing regular

employees and hiring trainees at the lower wage rates.

But Lanoux says that the use of apprenticeships is a new concept to most employers who might be unsure of what they entail. "In Québec, there is no tradition for this type of learning," he admits.

David Alper, community organiser for Project Genesis disagrees, saying that apprenticeships have been tried in Québec before and have failed to work.

Alper describes a past programme, PAIE, just canceled last year, which was a failure. Trainees in the programme rarely had job opportunities when the training period was over.

Instead, he says apprenticeships were followed by more unemployment. "[The participants] end up on U.I., which gives them less than welfare — they end up worse off" says Alper.

Alper also points out that this apprenticeship programme may be wrongly viewed by the government as a replacement for education funding. In light of the provincial government's proposed \$700 million dollar cuts to education, Alper worries that the introduction of apprenticeships is politically motivated. He says that government action amounts to "giving a crumb here and taking away a large portion [in education] there."

However, Alper feels that if used correctly, apprenticeships can play a valuable role in improving the state of the Québec workforce. "The idea of an apprenticeship programme is a good one."

For Lanoux, there are guarantees written into the plan to ensure that abuse does not occur. He points out that any firm employing trainees must agree that no current workers will lose their jobs as a result of the trainees being hired.

"This agreement between the employers and the government must be agreed upon by both parties if they are to

accept apprentices," says Lanoux.

Lanoux also addresses the possibility of unfairly low wages. Since the programme calls for a salary of 40% of the regular wage in the first year, it will mean that some apprentices will be earning less than the minimum wage. Lanoux acknowledges that this is unfortunate, but fair. Apprentices, he says, "are learning to do something, and they do not yet have the experience of a regular employee."

Marie Chantel Girard, Developing Agent for the Council of Intervention for Access of Women to Work has a different concern about the programme's viability. "We are worried that these jobs are very accessible to men but not women," she says.

Girard worries that the positions available will be predominantly in male dominated sectors, and as a result, female students will not be encouraged to participate.

Additionally, some worry that apprenticeships will provide a dis-incentive to education. Students may choose to work as apprentices instead of seeking higher education. Lanoux says that these fears are unfounded, that in fact, the opposite is true. Since the apprenticeships are aimed at potential high school drop-outs, Lanoux explains they encourage education.

Because the degree earned is equivalent to a high school degree, apprentices will have the opportunity to proceed to CÉGEP and then university if they want to, explains Lanoux.

In general, labour unions have applauded the programme. Arthur Sandborn, Montréal counsel president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), comments that the CNTU is in favour of the programme but that steps should be taken to ensure that apprenticeships occur in jobs where future employment will be available.

"We want to make sure that these [apprenticeships] are in growth industries" say Sandborn, adding that "the bottom line is that people shouldn't be trained at jobs that aren't going anywhere."



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WHERE DO WE GO

STUDENT MOVEMENT

by Anup Grewal

After a month of relentless action on the street, a small, unexpected victory and a week of limbo, the leaders of the Québec student movement are searching for a way to keep up the momentum.

At the November 20 demonstration against tuition hikes of over 6,000 students from CEGEPs, universities and even high schools in Montréal, the overriding message was "we will continue and we will win." But there is little consensus on which path to take.

"It's hard to say where we are going," says Chantal Da Silva, VP External of the undergraduate Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU). "Right now, we are just trying to synthesize [Québec Education Minister, Pauline] Marois' documents."

On November 18, Marois announced that tuition fees will be frozen for Québec students until the end of the current Parti Québécois mandate, but that students from out of the province will see their fees go

up next September, to the "national standard" — an increase of about \$1,400 a year.

The announcement also indicated a new penalty for CEGEP students who fail their courses. As well, Marois announced no commitment to withdraw the projected \$700 million budget cut for the education sector next year.

The announcement threw the movement — which was in the midst of planning the November 20 strike as well as having more CEGEPs and universities begin general strikes — into limbo. For two days many wondered what they would do.

"Marois was afraid about the universities striking because the costs of that compared to a tuition freeze would have been tremendous," says Atim Léon of the Fédération étudiante et étudiants universitaire du Québec (FEUQ).

But the result was not what Marois had intended. The majority of CEGEPs and universities voted to go ahead with the demonstration and continue the strikes until

The blue tarp snapped protectively over the enormous speaker system as the lead van rolled slowly to the front of the crowd. We had been picketing at the Milton Gates since 10:30 that morning, cheering as Bell vans turned away in solidarity, and trying to convince our peers that accessible education is worth striking for.

By 14h30, over 1,000 students had gathered at the Roddick Gates, waiting to take their place in the growing procession.

"They said we're Generation X. They said we're apolitical, they said we don't care. I think we proved today that it's not true. We're here, and we're going to stay for a very long time. Mme Marois," shouted François Limoges of CEGEP Rosemont from the top of the van.

We made our way through the city, encouraged by the unexpected level of support from a cross-section of society. The drone of the helicopters hovering above could not drown out the enthusiasm of the streets and the inevitable cheering of "so-so-solidarité." But this time, it meant so much more.

This time, CEGEP, university and high school students had all come together — and stuck together — to hold the government accountable.

In the wake of a socio-economic summit that yielded nothing but the standard delays and evasions, the students of Québec said they'd had enough. "Students say NO to all cuts and no one can shut us up," came the cry from the van as the crowd, 10,000 strong, roared its agreement.

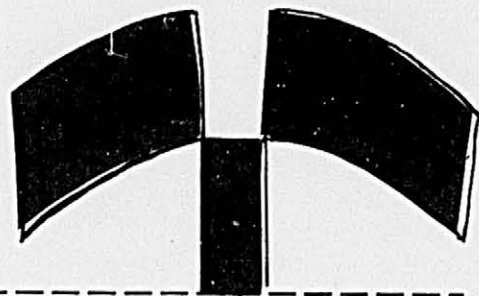
A break at City Hall. A chance for leaders of the Confédération des syndicats nationaux and the Fédération des femmes de Québec to step into the spotlight of the van and join the student representatives in declaring solidarity.

We had been at it for three hours but even the falling darkness could not mar the cohesiveness of a well-organised march.

"Mr. Boooooohard, we came here to tell you that decisions will no longer be taken in a hotel. From now on, they will be taken in the streets by us," announced Nicholas Ducharme of UQAM, in front of Premier Bouchard's office in the Hydro Quebec building — our destination.

As some marchers broke for food and others headed off for an occupation at UQAM, many agreed to meet again soon for the next step in the movement towards a more equitable society.

— Samantha Murphy and Robin Perelle



"If you want to have a distinct society... now is the time to make the point [that] a distinct society is a society for people..."

Jarrett Rudy
McGill, Ph.D History

President Kennedy

"Je suis ici pour protester contre toutes les coupures que veut faire Mme Marois dans le système de l'éducation. Je pense qu'il y a beaucoup d'autres endroits où ils peuvent couper, ou couper autrement. Je trouve que c'est bien qu'elle nous a donné un petit bonbon comme elle l'a fait, mais c'est comme mettre de la crème sur un gâteau pour cacher toutes les mines d'or qu'il y a en dessous. Je trouve ça dégueulasse... si vous voulez couper, coupez dans le Ministère de la Défense."

Agnès
CEGEP Vieux-Montréal

René-Lévesque

"McGill students on strike"



St Laurent

St Antoine

"Je suis ici parce que le gouvernement se rend pas assez compte que l'éducation c'est un investissement, pas une dépense."

Rosemarie Gauthier
CEGEP Ahuntsic



PHOTO BY RACHEL ONG, COURTESY OF THE MCGILL TRIBUNE

— We will win"

FROM HERE?

QUESTIONING A NEW DIRECTION

today.

McGill students voted overwhelmingly for a one day strike while both Concordia and University du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) voted for a two day strike ending last Friday. Many CEGEPs extended their strikes until today.

"So what you have is Marois faced with a similar situation again — there is a tuition freeze but the universities are still active," observes Léon.

DIVIDED BUT STRONG

Active they may well be, but division remains an issue.

"Marois' announcement didn't divide us as effectively as she wanted. But some of the passion has been lost, some of the dedication has been lost," comments Chris Carter, president of SSMU.

Noticeably missing from the demonstration were representatives of FAECUM, the students' association at Université de Montréal who thought there was no more

reason to strike.

Despite the divisions, says Benoit Renaud of the Mouvement pour le droit à l'éducation (MDE), what is left of the movement remains strong. "There is now a convergence of CEGEPs and universities from downtown Montréal, like UQAM which has a tradition of being progressive, as well as new ones like Concordia and McGill," he says.

For Renaud, the continuing existence of activism is significant. "The strike actions are ending, yes, but it is only the beginning of the next step in mobilization against the politics of cutbacks and the idea of zero deficit by 1999," he says.

Everyone agrees that the fight should re-focus on the cuts to the education sector, which combined with the tuition freeze, could be disastrous for universities and CEGEPs.



PHOTO BY RACHEL ONG, COURTESY OF THE MCGILL TRIBUNE

"Fundamentally, we have to establish the importance of post secondary education. We need well funded, accessible education and if governments don't fund education, then there are many repercussions for society. We will lose jobs, research and innovation," says Carter.

LET IT DIE OR LET IT CONTINUE?

MDE, which first incited the strikes at the CEGEPs, feels it is not time to sit at a table, says Renaud, but to get the government to end the cuts.

"The only alternative now is for the government to abandon the cuts, they can make no other choice," he says.

It is important, Renaud continues, to make a coalition with other groups in Québec that are opposing government cutbacks.

Léon says that FEUQ sees things a bit differently than MDE. While he agrees that it is time to join a wider coalition of groups such as unions to make the pressure greater, he feels it is time to relax a little.

"I think there is going to be a problem with public opinion now, if we continue on the streets," says Léon.

"Before when we were fighting the tuition hikes, we won part of the public opinion. But when Marois made her announcement on Monday, most public opinion thought it was good enough. If we continue, there may be a backlash of people", observes Léon.

FEUQ would like to see the movement die down and then next semester, in January, pick up again.

Da Silva agrees. "It's time to slow down now. It's time to go back to the table again. The reason why we were out on the street in the first place is because [the government] didn't listen. But we can try again — it's a cycle," she says.

Léon comments that there are many proposals on the table for the government to take up such as FEUQ's idea of looking at ways to make tax payments more equitable. "The alternatives are on the table, it just needs the political will to take them," he says.

But Léon is cautious about any campaigns against education cuts by the students. "In 1995, we campaigned against the cuts and hit a concrete wall with the government. So if we campaign against cutbacks, we have to be careful, otherwise, we will spend all our energies on something we will never win."

This may be so, but for Carter the pressure has to be kept up.

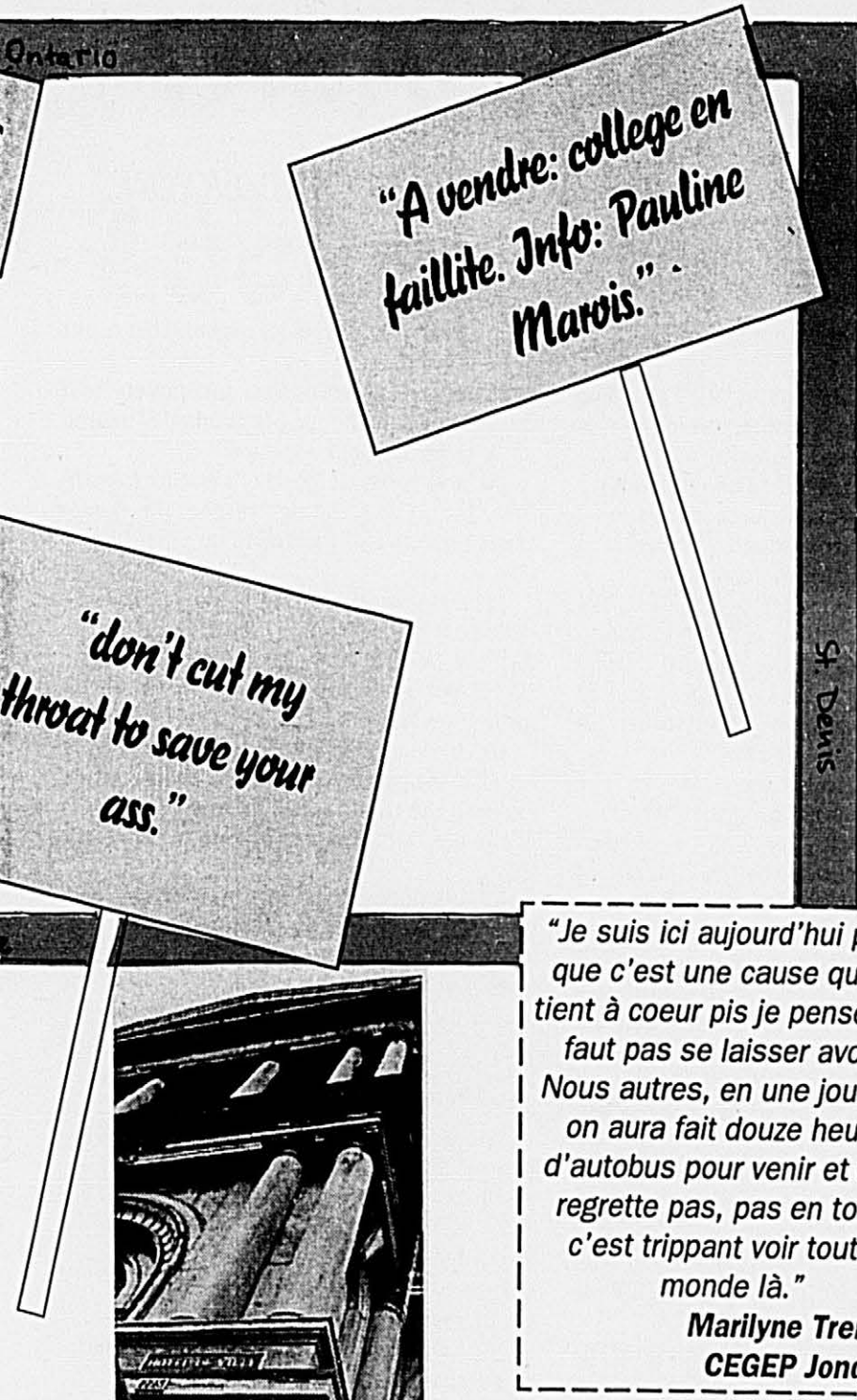
"There are many highly skilled politicians who want to make us look like whiners but I'm sorry, if we don't take immediate strong stances, we will never get anywhere, because if we let them cut \$700 million now, next time it will be \$14 million," he says.

That is why, says Carter, "we should never let up the heat."

Who was there:

- Association générale étudiante des secteurs sciences humaines, arts, lettres et communications de l'UQAM (AGESSH-UCQAM)
- Association des étudiantes et étudiants du secteur de l'éducation de l'UQAM (ADEESE-UQAM)
- Student's Society of McGill University (SSMU)
- McGill's Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS)
- Concordia Students' Union (CSU)
- Association des étudiants de cycles supérieurs de l'École Polytechnique (AECSP)
- CEGEP Ahuntsic
- CEGEP André-Grasset
- CEGEP André-Laurendeau
- CEGEP L'Assomption
- CEGEP Bois-de-Boulogne
- CEGEP Drummondville
- CEGEP Édouard-Montpetit
- CEGEP Granby
- CEGEP Jonquière
- CEGEP LaFlèche
- CEGEP Maisonneuve
- CEGEP Marie-Victorin
- CEGEP Montmorency
- CEGEP Rosemont
- CEGEP St-Hyacinthe
- CEGEP St-Jean-sur-Richelieu
- CEGEP St-Jérôme
- CEGEP St-Laurent
- CEGEP Trois-Rivières
- CEGEP Valleyfield
- CEGEP Victoriaville
- CEGEP Vieux-Montréal
- Champlain College
- Dawson College
- École secondaire St-Antoine d'Exupéry
- Vanier College

— Organised by the Coalition Etudiante Montréal-Métropolitain



Jumping on the funding bandwagon

McGill edges its way toward privatised courses

by Rich Fitzmaurice

In his "Towards a New McGill" conference last year, Principal Bernard Shapiro made no secret that McGill will begin to privatise some of its programmes. For now, the plan to privatise departments has been isolated to graduate programmes. But what does this spell for the future?

McGill has already drawn up plans to offer private business degrees to professionals already working in their respective fields, including a masters of manufacturing management, which was discontinued this year due to lack of enrollment. McGill is not the first Canadian university to offer privately funded classes, as all MBAs at Queens are now privatised.

"Privatising of courses is being done, whether or not McGill concedes," contends the undergraduate Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) VP University Affairs Don McGowan, a member of the school senate planning and priorities subcommittee created in order to investigate the possibility of implementing private programmes. "The question is whether or not McGill wants to be a school that offers private degrees, and if so, we have to do it now. We can't sit around and wait five years, or the market will pass us by."

All of this might explain the haste with which McGill has proceeded to create private programs. In fact, the programs are being implemented on an entirely "ad-hoc" basis, without any written guidelines. According to McGowan, this strategy is fully intentional. Currently, it takes 10 years for a new programme to be created, with a review after five. If the programme is not deemed successful after five years, it is terminated at a large financial loss, as the school is stuck with tenured professors they do not need. By proceeding on an "ad-hoc" basis, McGill bypasses this potentially embarrassing stage.

So far, the McGill administration has refrained from the use of the word "privatisation", preferring instead the term "self-funding" when talking about these new programmes.

Kate Williams, director of the University Relations Office, explains the difference as "privatisation gives the impression that the student pays all the cost of the programme, while 'self-funded' courses are bankrolled from numerous sources, including donations by corporations."

Other self-funding courses being considered include an international business MBA and a business executive MBA.

The term "self-funded" can be

slightly misleading. While these classes are supposedly "cost recovery", meaning that the \$30,000 or so students are willing to pay for them cover the full cost of the programme, McGill has no money in its current budget to hire new professors to teach them.

Current professors must divide their time teaching public and private students, thus further draining the already limited resources of the public students.

Linda Carlson, president of the Post Graduate Student Society of McGill (PGSS) sees this as a major problem: "The most experienced teachers will spend more time with the students who pay more."

What are the motives of cor-

porations in partially supporting these new self-funded programmes? Professor Dealy, McGill's dean of engineering, whose faculty was to offer the Masters of Manufacturing BMA in conjunction with the Faculty of

Management, explains: "Companies claim they need people to take these programmes."

David D'Andrea, a current masters student, sees this in a different light. "You can rest assured they are not doing this out

of the goodness of their hearts. There is always something in it for them, and it is not necessarily in the best interest of the school."

The big question is what are McGill's interests in creating self-funding programmes? Many have argued that it would be a good way of raising funds for the use of the whole school.

But self-funding programmes are not an acceptable reaction to decreasing government funding, as they are only designed to break even; McGill makes no profit from them. While the largely international student make-up of these classes will mean greater international pres-

tige, and while McGill may feel the need to follow suit of other Canadian and American universities already offering such courses — privatisation is one bandwagon that may not be in McGill's best interest to jump on.



¿MI CASA ES SU CASA?

McGILL STUDENTS QUESTION WHETHER CASA REPRESENTS EVERYONE

by Jameela Jeeroburkhan

As a McGill student, you are automatically part of certain organisations. Do these actually represent you? What exactly are the positions of these organisations?

These were some of the questions raised by a student who proposed the Students' Society of McGill Undergraduates (SSMU) pull out of the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations (CASA) at the General Assembly meeting last Monday, November 18.

The motion came after students voted in favour of a one-day strike objecting tuition increases for out-of-province students and continued government cuts to education. However, by the time the CASA motion came to vote, so many students had left that the Assembly no longer had quorum.

The student who forwarded the motion, Mario Nigro, cited reasons why CASA, a national organisation of 10 undergraduate student bodies including McGill's, does not represent the views and actions of the SSMU, particularly on the decision to strike.

"CASA executives are not in favour of the type of motion we just voted on," Nigro said.

"We give CASA a lot of money but the organisation is not working for us. For us to be giving money to people who are making decisions that are not in our interest — this is not democracy, this is not accountability," he continued.

CASA National Director Matthew Hough agrees that Nigro was not misinterpreting CASA's past actions. "CASA has not chosen to protest in the streets but chooses to use

other methods to pressure government," he admits.

Some of these methods include launching media attacks and forming committees of MPs, bureaucrats and students to study unfair government policy. "The consultative process can work when dealing with rational individuals," explains Hough, "however, in Ontario, it produced ludicrous policy."

Hough feels the Québec government, like the Ontario government, is also not listening to students. "Given the political climate of Québec, both in terms of education and other pressures, the strike (on November 20) was not uncalled for," he says.

Further confusion between CASA and the SSMU arises when examining the tuition fee policy of each organisation. CASA would permit a tuition fee increase beyond the rate of inflation if government studies could prove this would not effect accessibility.

The SSMU's policy manual is not so lenient. "The Student Society is unconditionally opposed to any increase whatsoever in the total dollar amount of university tuition fees [...and] shall not become nor remain a member of any organisation whose policies are in contradiction....," it states.

SSMU VP External Chantal Da Silva claims there is no contradiction between the two policies. In fact, Da Silva herself, as Québec regional director of CASA, played a key role in designing CASA's tuition fee policy recently passed by the SSMU.

She says there has been no change in SSMU policy and that the possible confusion comes

from a four-year old policy manual that needs to be revised.

"The present manual is incomplete and doesn't present the proper rationale [behind its statements]," she explains.

Da Silva feels last Monday's motion to withdraw from CASA did not respect the democratic process and was based on misinformation.

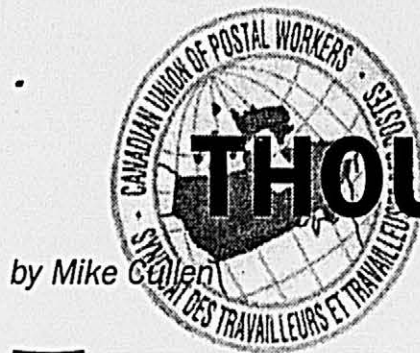
"The responsible thing to do would have been to put [the motion] on the agenda before the General Assembly. Having not done so did not allow students to come to an informed decision," she says.

Da Silva agrees, however that by relying on what she perceives as an inadequate policy manual, the SSMU is not informing students of the position that is supposed to represent them.

If CASA policy represents SSMU policy, how does one decipher the former? Is it leaving dangerous room for possible tuition increases? "The only increase acknowledged by CASA is that of inflation," says Hough. He remarks that the less categorical wording "gives CASA policy leverage with politicians, especially Reformers."

Hough emphasises the need for studies assessing the impact of tuition increase on accessibility. "Ideally, these studies would be done outside the government level by an independent group," he says. But CASA policy documents specify that such studies are the job of government.

"CASA policy is not always well-worded," he admits.



CANADA POST TO CUT THOUSANDS OF LOW-WAGE JOBS

ADMAIL FIRINGS AT THE PUBLIC'S REQUEST

by Mike Cullen

Ten thousand jobs will be cut by Canada Post by February 1997 in what amounts to the "the largest mass firings in Canada Post history," according to Canadian Union of Postal Workers' (CUPW) communications officer, Catherine Louli.

The cuts are the result of recommendations of the Canada Post Mandate Review, concluded in October, that examined all aspects of the corporation's operations. The axing of the Admail division was one of the few recommendations accepted by Federal Public Works Minister Diane Marleau, causing a fury of protest within Admail and the CUPW.

Admail is the division responsible for the delivery of unaddressed mail, or more commonly referred to as "junk mail." The division employs approximately 10,000 employees that range from part time to full time work.

Those to be laid-off include, "students right through seniors," who "average just over minimum wage, \$7.00," says Canada Post

spokesperson John Kaines.

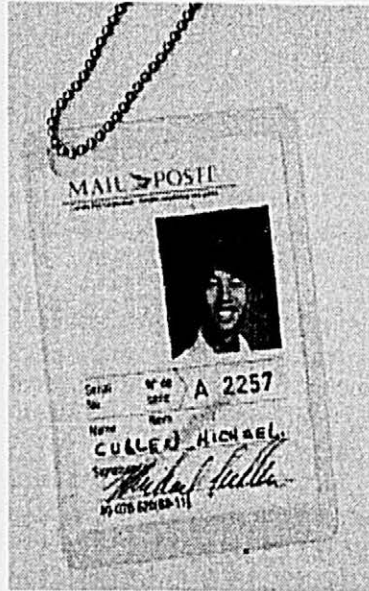
That means that the average Canada Post employee is below or near the poverty line, many of whom are single mothers and landed immigrants.

As one single mother explains in a letter to her local MP, "I feel rich people are benefiting by these 10,000 jobs cut across Canada. This is another attack on the poor. Why is the Canadian government being so heartless?"

Even more disheartening are the prospects for unemployment insurance renumeration, which are based on the applicant's most recent earnings. With Canada Post salaries being variable and related to business revenues, the dismantling of the Admail division could potentially scare customers away, leaving employees with little for UI.

This last detail is significant as the prospects for direct renumeration from Canada Post appear slim.

"As to termination entitlement, we are unable to esti-



mate at this time," says Kaines.

The matter of unemployment insurance is currently under review by federal labour organisations which will not release their findings for months.

The government appears unconcerned by the loss of employment, citing the workforce expansion of other unaddressed mail companies as a response to the withdrawal of Admail from the

market. Flyer Flyer distribution companies pay less to their employees on the average than Canada Post does presently.

Canadians are more concerned about the role of Canada Post according to Matthew Bassett, special assistant to the minister of employment.

"Canadians didn't want Canada Post delivering this type of junk mail," says Bassett.

Competing corporations also had a stake in the cutting of Admail as complaints about unfair market advantages such as access to apartment building mailboxes were cited.

The potentially largest winner in the unaddressed mail market stakes are the newspapers. The publications owned by Conrad Black which include the majority of all major daily city newspapers, for example, stand to gain with inserts in their daily circulations.

In the end, it appears that the complaints of the middle-class electorate will serve

little else but to handicap the lower-income groups affected by the Admail firings; while unaddressed mail will not disappear but be re-routed to other distributors.

The cuts also continue the Canada Post trend to weaken the CUPW member base. Last March, Admail division employees in the Montreal area were forcibly discharged from the CUPW and Canada Post itself. These fired employees were subsequently rehired as sub-contracted labour and stripped of their union benefits. These actions were taken without consultation with the union or employees affected, all facts that Canada Post denies.

Door to door letter carriers are also under the threat of a rollback in their numbers triggering vigorous protests outside and in many Canada-wide Canada Post major offices. Many of these protests required the intervention of police officials.

"Canada Post has the worst employee relations of any [Canadian] corporation," reiterates Louli.

Locked in a room with Shapiro

Future visions conference: graduate students' chance to be heard... and listened to

by Jameela Jeeroburkhan

This Friday, graduate students, professors and administrators will debate the present state and future direction of McGill. And this time everyone has to listen.

Entitled "Future Visions Conference: Graduate Students' Perspective on the New McGill," the all-day conference was organised by McGill's Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) in response to the drastic changes taking place at the University.

"We hope that our contribution will be recognised and taken into account in future decision making," says PGSS president Linda Carlson. Many of the topics to be discussed at this week's conference echo written recommendations made by graduate students last January in response to Shapiro's "Towards a New McGill" document.

The recommendations addressed the dangers of privatisation, of McGill becoming a servant to industry and the implications this could have on education quality and accessibility.

Several contradictory administrative actions followed last January's report, including a managerial programme for, and sponsored by corporations, a privately funded masters programme, a tuition fee increase for international MBA students and other moves to downsize and privatise the University.

So will Shapiro and other administrators listen any more carefully this time around? Erin Runions, PGSS vp external affairs says that if not, the conference can at least mobilise students and be an important political tool.

"Now when the administration continues to ignore student input, we can say we

tried our best, and move to more radical actions," says Runions.

"Basically, we're trying to get academics on our side," explains Anna Kruzynski, PGSS vp of university affairs. "Right now they're being presented with one side of the coin. We're going to present them with concrete, researched alternatives," she says. Kruzynski hopes that these alternatives will have an effect on Senate which, according to her, is presently being "steered by several administrators."

In the morning, seven graduate students will present papers on subjects such as their role in the decision-making process, creative solutions in teaching assistant (TA) negotiations, corporate funding for research, and the link between tuition fees and accessibility to post-secondary education. In the afternoon, Professor Bruce Shore will engage four graduate students, two professors, vice-principal Bélanger and Principal Shapiro in a panel discussion. Other participants will be able to address panel members directly.

"Graduate students in general have not been too involved in the planning process," says Kruzynski. "The panel discussion is really interesting because it puts everyone on equal ground," she adds.

After the conference, PGSS' Academic Issues Committee will collect the ideas raised by papers, panel members and questions from the floor. The finished product, says Kruzynski, will be "a coherent, well-researched document" providing a viable course of action for the changing face of McGill.

Given that the conference falls around the time of

two important McGill strikes, one by graduate and undergraduate students on November 20, and a possible strike by TAs on December 1, discussion may centre around tuition fees and TAs' contract negotiations. However, Kruzynski hopes that these important issues will not monopolize the debate. Such a forum should encourage constructive solutions not simple "propaganda" or "Shapiro bashing".

Future Visions Conference, Friday, Nov. 29, 1996, David Thomson House, 3650 McTavish. Student papers will be presented from 9h00 to 11h30, the panel discussion is from 13h00 to 15h00 and a wine and cheese from 15h00 to 17h00. The conference is open to all graduate students, professors and their guests.

The McGill Daily

Changing Perceptions

GROUP TO COUNTER INACCURATE MUSLIM STEREOTYPES

by Samana Siddiqui

Imagine you've never visited Canada and whatever you do know about it is based on what you see in your local news media: a barrage of awful events.

"If someone living far from Canada or Québec only hears news about incidents involving Marc Lépine, Paul Bernardo, a few Canadian soldiers in Somalia, Jacques Parizeau's remarks on referendum night, and so on, then that person would assume Canadians were barbaric because they were never given any glimpse into the rich fabric of Canadian society," says Sheema Khan.

"This is how we feel as Muslims," she continues. "If the only information you receive on Muslims and Islam is incidents of violence or oppression, remember you're only being given a small glimpse. Fourteen centuries of (Islamic) culture, law, spanning the entire world are completely glossed over."

Khan is co-founder of the nascent media advocacy group CAIR-Montreal (Council of American Islamic Relations). Based in Washington D.C., the group aims to "educate the media, help shape the coverage (of Islam and Muslims) and to respond to cases where there are negative stereotypes," she says.

The group gave an introductory presentation at the Shatner building Nov. 11, during McGill's Islam Awareness Week, organised by the Islamic Cultural Network.

'BARBARIC' AND 'UNCIVILISED'

Shermeen Alibhai, a third year McGill Education student who attended the presentation gave two adjectives to describe the stereotypical Muslim: "barbaric" and "uncivilised".

"It made me angry at first," says Syed Naseer, associate librarian at McGill's McLennan library, of the stereotypes. "Why are they picking on us? On a personal level, I feel very offended when the media puts the negative stereotypes," he adds.

Khan says the stereotypes are usually perpetrated "unintentionally, out of ignorance of the principles of Islam and what Muslims stand for."

This has an adverse effect on the daily lives of the local Muslim community. "You're assumed to be foreign, and at times not really welcome in this society,"

she says. "It affects you in terms of schooling, the services that you get, discrimination in employment."

Fo Niemi, executive director of the Centre for Research-Action on Race Relations in Montréal, agrees that the media's constant portrayal of negative events abroad serve to fuel stereotypes and affect ethnic communities here.

"A lot of stereotypes are perpetrated by the North American media that shape our perceptions

Niemi points out that apart from Haitians and "tokens" like former MusiquePlus host Sonia Benezra who is Jewish, or black comedian Gregory Charles, you'd be hard pressed to find any other personalities from ethno-cultural communities in Québec's French-language media.

Khan says the need for a Muslim media advocacy group in Québec is even more necessary because of separatist politics and its effect on how minorities are

community.

"In the French media, it's part of a general problem," she says. "For example, if you see the way the Native community is represented, I think it's far worse than the Muslim community."

"I find the English media is a lot more open to our concerns," she adds.

But Berger concedes, the paper ignored covering minorities until recently, when they realised there was a potential market of readers from ethnic communities who are the children of Bill 101.

Although Niemi agrees Québec's English-language media covers minority communities better, he attributes this to historical reasons, not linguistic ones.

"Québec's English media is more open because of the socio-demographic reality of the English-speaking community," he says.

"The English-speaking community is inherently and historically very multicultural in being [in] a minority situation in Quebec. The community is more sensitive to other minorities."

However, this sensitivity ends at the province's border.

"We (CRARR) work with other (race-relations) groups in Ottawa and they have the same problem with the English-media," he says.

Niemi points out the Vancouver Sun newspaper and English-language CBC-TV in the rest of Canada have the reputation of under representing, portraying minority communities unfairly.

PRO-ACTIVE RESPONSE

Khan also hopes CAIR-Montreal will encourage Muslims to be more pro-active when dealing with the media.

Naseer says many Muslims take a less-than-direct approach in dealing with inaccurate coverage of Islam and Muslims.

"I have met many Muslim friends who say, 'I'm going to cancel my subscription to The Gazette' or 'I'll stop listening or watching CBC or any station that presents something that offends us or upsets us', but at the same time you can't avoid the reality of life," he says.

"When you try to shut yourself off from the world of media, then you are abdicating your responsibility to rectify the situation," he adds.

This responsibility, says

Alibhai, is going to require full attention.

"With everything negative or offensive portrayed by the media, somebody has to take this on as a full-time job."



of our immediate and local environment," he says.

Khan says CAIR-Montreal will also try to create more of a Muslim voice in the media. She says Muslim voices are usually heard about "more traditional" topics like religious holidays but are usually excluded when it comes to "controversial issues" like the Hijab debate two years ago.

In 1994, a Montréal high school student was sent home for wearing the Muslim woman's headscarf, commonly described as the Hijab. The incident sparked a flurry of media coverage in Québec and Canada. Khan says a Muslim voice on this issue was practically non-existent.

"Very rarely did you have Muslim women (who wear the Hijab) speaking for themselves. Instead you would have experts and everyone else."

RAMPANT EXCLUSION

Niemi says the "rampant exclusion" of ethnic communities is a problem, especially in Québec's French-language media.

"For the most telling evidence of who is a Québécois or who is part of Québec society, look at soap operas and variety shows," he adds.

portrayed in the media.

"With the political situation, ethnic minorities as a whole get painted with the same brush, as sort of spoiling the aspirations of those who would like a separate country," she says.

But Francois Berger, who reports on immigration and cultural communities for Montréal's La Presse, says the French-language media adheres to the same standards of news worthiness as the English-language media.

"I do not think the French-language media is more negative," he says. "I think it's the same thing for all of them (journalists) because bad news is good news for everybody."

Berger also points out La Presse does publish positive features on local ethnic communities.

But Khan does see a divide in the French and English-language media's coverage of minorities, especially when it comes to representation.

"When the Hijab issue came up two years ago, the French media was less understanding and made attempts to link it to the onset of fundamentalism and terrorism here in Quebec," she recalls.

She adds this problem is not only found with the Muslim com-

Events

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 27

- School of Social Work presents an information session on McGill's joint Law/Masters of Social Work Programme. 3506 University School of Social Work, Wendy Patrick room, 1st floor, 11h30-12h30.

- Peer Health Education holds an all-day drop-in to honour World AIDS Day. Shatner, room 107/108. Speaker at 13h.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28

- The Native Friendship Centre of Montreal presents a reading with playwright Daniel David Moses. 2001 St. Laurent at 19h30. Admission is by donation.

- Storycircle at the Yellow door, 3625 Aylmer Street. Admission \$3. Info 398-6243 or 844-2657.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 29

- The McGill Choral Society presents Faure's Requiem at the Erskine and American United Church, on the corner of Ave. du Musée and Sherbrooke. Tickets sold at the door or are available in Advance at Sadie's, \$5 for students and seniors, \$7 for adults. Info: 398-6814.

ONGOING

- St. Martha's in the Basement: Christian worship for justice seekers, followed by light vegetarian supper. 3521 University.

- SSMU Task Force: Interested in anti-discrimination issues? Get involved in SSMU's task forces on Women, LGBT issues, Visible Minorities, Accessibility or Religious Accommodation. Go to the SSMU front desk or call 398-6801.

daily classifieds

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication. McGill Students & Staff (with valid ID): \$4.60 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$4.05 per day. General Public: \$5.75 per day, or \$4.90 per day for 3 or more consecutive days. Extra charges may apply, prices include applicable GST (7%) or PST (6.5%). Full payment should accompany your advertising order and may be made in cash or by personal cheque (for amounts over \$20 only). For more information, please visit our office or call 398-6790. WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damages due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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Assiette de viande fumée 3,99\$
Pennini arrabiata & salade César 2,99\$

MONDAY

Rib Steak Dinner 4,99\$
Smoked Meat Sandwich Platter 3,99\$
Pennini Arrabiata and Caesar Salad 2,99\$

MARDI

Poulet grillé avec 4,99\$
fettucini alfredo 3,99\$
Bifteck haché 3,99\$
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TUESDAY

Grilled Chicken Fillet 4,99\$
with Fettucini Alfredo 3,99\$
Hamburger Steak 3,99\$
Mussels & Fries 2,99\$

MERCREDI

Côtelette de veau et spaghetti 4,99\$
Assiette de filet 3,99\$
de poulet grillé 3,99\$
Pâté chinois 2,99\$

WEDNESDAY

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Grilled Chicken 3,99\$
Fillet Platter 3,99\$
Shepherd's Pie 2,99\$

JEUDI

Poulet frit 4,99\$
Pâté de viande 3,99\$
Lasagne et salade César 2,99\$

THURSDAY

Chicken Stir Fry 4,99\$
Meat Pie 3,99\$
Lasagna & Caesar Salad 2,99\$

VENREDI

Assiette de brochette de poulet 4,99\$
Rigatoni et salade César 3,99\$
Pain de viande maison 2,99\$

FRIDAY

Chicken Brochette Platter 4,99\$
Rigatoni & Caesar Salad 3,99\$
Home-Made Baked Meat Loaf 2,99\$

SAMEDI

Tortellini et salade 4,99\$
Assiette de Souvlaki 3,99\$
Club Sandwich au poulet grillé 2,99\$

SATURDAY

Tortellini & Salad 4,99\$
Souvlaki Platter 3,99\$
Grilled Chicken Club Sandwich 2,99\$

DIMANCHE

Assiette de burger michigan 4,99\$
Fajitas au poulet 3,99\$
Pizzapocketghetti 2,99\$

SUNDAY

Michigan Burger Platter 4,99\$
Chicken Fajitas 3,99\$
Pizzapocketghetti 2,99\$

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